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CROPS AND MARKETS

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ITALY'S TOBACCO EXPORTS NEAR
RECORD: IMPORTS SAME AS 1960

Italy's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 36.6 million pounds--exceeded only by the 37.8 million shipped in 1942.

Shipments to West Germany, at 21.7 million pounds, were 46 percent larger than the 1960 level of 14.9 million. Exports to the Netherlands totaled 4 million pounds, compared with 3.6 million in 1960. Larger shipments to these two destinations more than offset reduced exports to the United States which declined from 3.5 million pounds in 1960 to 1.8 million in 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Italy, imports and exports, 1960-61

Country	Imports from:		Exports to:	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	3,483	6,097	3,464	1,778
Turkey.....	3,570	4,172	---	---
Greece.....	5,203	2,502	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	2,370	2,205	---	---
Bulgaria.....	2,901	1,873	---	---
Germany, West.....	---	---	14,882	21,729
Netherlands.....	1/ 17	---	3,587	3,995
Switzerland.....	---	---	1,943	1,950
Others.....	139	813	5,767	7,186
Total.....	17,683	17,662	29,643	36,638

1/ Reexport.

Statistica Mensile del Commercio con L'Estero, December 1961.

Italy's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 were almost the same as the 17.7 million pounds in 1960. Stepped-up takings of U.S. leaf and Turkish leaf offset the reduced imports from Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Imports of U.S. leaf rose from 3.5 million pounds in 1960 to 6.1 million in 1961. Imports of Greek leaf, at 2.5 million pounds, were less than half the 1960 level of 5.2 million.

NEW ZEALAND'S CIGARETTE
OUTPUT CONTINUES TO RISE

Cigarette output in New Zealand during 1961 totaled 3,272 million pieces, up 4.6 percent from the 3,127 million produced in 1960.

Production of smoking tobacco (for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes) amounted to 5.1 million pounds, compared with 5.2 million for the previous year.

U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS LARGER IN APRIL

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in April 1962, at 30.8 million pounds, were 22.5 percent larger than those in April 1961. The value of April 1962 exports was 26.8 percent above the value for April 1961.

Gains were made this year in flue-cured, burley, Virginia fire-cured, and cigar wrapper. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and Maryland were well below those for April 1961. Flue-cured exports totaled 25.4 million pounds compared with 18.3 million in April last year.

For the first 10 months of fiscal 1962 exports totaled 451.8 million pounds--down 0.3 percent from the 453.3 million exported in the corresponding period of fiscal 1961. For the first 4 months of calendar 1962, exports were up 2 percent from those in January-April 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports by type, April and January-April 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

Type	(Export weight)					
	April		Percent change	January-April		Percent change
	1961	1962		1961	1962	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	18,339	25,432	+38.7	72,627	81,014	+11.5
Burley.....	1,072	1,405	+31.1	8,384	8,638	+3.0
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	2,827	1,974	-30.2	7,952	4,208	-47.1
Va. fire-cured <u>1</u> /.....	46	713	---	1,959	1,562	-20.3
Maryland.....	1,291	197	-84.7	3,818	2,741	-28.2
Green River.....	42	3	-92.9	300	321	+7.0
One Sucker.....	36	7	-80.6	115	66	-42.6
Black Fat, etc.....	401	291	-27.4	1,732	1,170	-32.4
Cigar wrapper.....	276	395	+43.1	1,072	1,090	+1.7
Cigar binder.....	35	7	-80.0	1,341	195	-85.5
Cigar filler.....	11	---	---	40	---	---
Other.....	734	343	-53.3	1,462	1,725	+18.0
Total.....	25,110	30,767	+22.5	100,802	102,730	+1.9
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	17.9	22.7	+26.8	74.3	76.5	+3.0

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Bureau of the Census.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in April 1962 were valued at \$10.1 million--up 13.5 percent from April 1961. Exports of cigarettes, at 2,166 million pieces, were up 14.8 percent; cigars and cheroots 36.6 percent; and smoking tobacco in bulk, 15.7 percent. Exports of other products were down.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, April and January-April
1961 and 1962, with percentage change

Products and value	April		Percent: change	January-April		Percent: change
	1961	1962		1961	1962	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	1,220	1,666	+36.6	4,761	6,892	+44.8
Cigarettes (Million pieces).....	1,887	2,166	+14.8	7,152	8,106	+13.3
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	67	9	-86.6	282	177	-37.2
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds).....	41	38	-7.3	253	209	-17.4
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	415	480	+15.7	1,926	2,540	+31.9
Total declared value (Million dollars).....	8.9	10.1	+13.5	34.1	39.0	+14.4
Bureau of the Census.						

PHILIPPINE CIGARETTE OUTPUT
CONTINUES TO RISE

Cigarette output in the Philippines continued its upward trend through 1961 despite the decline in the production of Virginia-type cigarettes.

Total production amounted to 20.4 billion pieces--4.6 percent greater than in 1960. The sharp rise in the output of native-type cigarettes more than offset the decline in Virginia-type. Production of Virginia-type cigarettes totaled 12.1 billion pieces, compared with 13.2 billion in 1960. The decline was attributed to the lack of high-grade domestic leaf and insufficient quantities of imported leaf for blending.

Production of cigars, at 84.2 million pieces, was almost 15 percent greater than the 73.3 million pieces produced in 1960. The production of chewing and smoking tobaccos was also larger than for the previous year.

ARGENTINA'S 1962 TOBACCO
HARVEST REVISED DOWNWARD

The early unofficial trade estimate of the 1962 tobacco harvest in Argentina has been revised downward with the release of the Argentine Department of Agriculture's first official estimate.

(Continued)

The 1962 harvest is now placed at 88.2 million pounds, or about 17 percent smaller than the recently revised 1961 harvest of 106.7 million. The decline is attributed to both reduced plantings and drought in several of the important producing areas. Most of the decline has occurred in the Corrientes Province which produces native type tobacco. The harvest of Virginia type (flue-cured) grown in Salta and Jujuy Provinces is also reported down from the 1961 harvest.

CANADIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
EXPORTS UP; OTHER KINDS DOWN

Canadian exports of all kinds of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 38.1 million pounds, were 2.3 percent above the 1960 level of 37.2 million pounds. Gains in flue-cured exports more than offset reduced foreign shipments of burley, cigar leaf, dark air-cured, dark fire-cured, stems and cuttings.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Canada, exports by country of destination,
1960 and 1961

Country of destination	Kind of tobacco					
	Flue-cured		Other <u>1/</u>		Total	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	28,569	33,632	1,800	140	30,369	33,772
Trinidad.....	1,118	689	---	---	1,118	689
Australia.....	80	629	---	23	80	652
Germany, West.....	1,176	554	---	70	1,176	624
Jamaica.....	932	597	---	---	932	597
Belgium.....	337	413	---	21	337	434
United States.....	1,372	336	225	89	1,597	425
Portugal.....	39	72	190	116	229	188
Norway.....	---	<u>2/</u>	59	150	59	150
British Guiana.....	451	14	---	---	451	14
Others.....	399	448	452	75	851	523
Total.....	34,473	37,384	2,726	684	37,199	38,068

1/ Mainly burley. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Trade of Canada.

Exports of flue-cured totaled 37.4 million pounds, compared with 34.5 million in 1960. Flue-cured shipments last year were exceeded only by the 45.5 million pounds in 1955 and the 37.9 million in 1959. Increased exports to the United Kingdom--5.1 million pounds larger than the 1960 shipments of 28.6 million--accounted for most of the increase, whereas shipments to Trinidad, West Germany, British Guiana, Jamaica, and the United States were considerably less than in 1960.

Burley exports last year were the smallest since 1937. Shipments totaled only 522,000 pounds, compared with 2.1 million in 1960. Norway, Belgium, West Germany, and Hong Kong were the only countries that stepped-up takings of Canadian burley last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, and the United States were considerably smaller than a year earlier. Exports to the United Kingdom dropped from 1.5 million pounds in 1960 to 109,000 pounds in 1961.

SOUTH AFRICA'S USINGS OF LEAF TOBACCO DOWN

Usings of leaf tobacco by manufacturers in the Republic of South Africa during 1961 totaled 48.6 million pounds, compared with 50.5 million in 1960 and the 1955-59 annual average of 51.1 million.

Manufacturers' use of all kinds of leaf tobacco, except burley, was slightly smaller than in 1960. The use of burley continued to rise and amounted to 1.5 million pounds. Usings of flue-cured and dark air-cured types were 1.4 and 6.3 percent below the 1960 levels of 21.3 and 20.5 million pounds, respectively.

Stocks of all kinds of leaf tobacco on December 31, 1961, totaled 102.1 million pounds, compared with 101.7 million on the same date a year ago. Stocks of flue-cured and light air-cured types were down slightly; whereas stocks of burley and dark air-cured types were larger than for the previous year.

NEW ZEALAND MILK PRODUCTION RISES

Milk production in New Zealand in the first 9 months of the 1961-62 season (the latest figures available) was about 11 billion pounds and was about 1 percent above the same period a year earlier.

Much of the increase went into cheese, output of which was up 9 percent to 217 million pounds. Butter and nonfat production declined 3 percent to 430 million pounds and 89 million pounds, respectively. Output of condensed and dried whole milk at 29 million pounds was down 10 percent.

U.S. COCOA BEAN IMPORTS LAGGING BEHIND 1961

Imports of cocoa beans into the United States during January-April 1962 totaled 253.9 million pounds, 20 percent below the same period in 1961. Cocoa bean imports during 1961 set an alltime high of 766.7 million pounds and inventories in the United States are at a high level. Despite smaller U.S. imports during the first 4 months of 1962, the large 1961-62 world cocoa crop--third successive large crop--has moved from producing countries in an orderly manner.

BRAZIL'S COFFEE EXPORTS UP

Total coffee exports from Brazil during the current marketing year (July 1, 1961 through May 31, 1962) were 16,210,592 bags (132.276 lbs.). This compares with 15,098,313 bags exported during the same period of the previous year.

THAILAND APPROVES LOCAL CONDENSARIES

The Thai Investment Board has approved applications for the construction of five local condensed milk plants.

The most recent approval was granted to a joint Thai-Malayan-Australian Company which expects to construct a plant with a capacity of 1 million cases of condensed milk and 200,000 cases of evaporated milk annually. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1963. All equipment will be imported from Australia.

Thailand imports the equivalent of \$20 million of canned milk annually, mostly from the Netherlands. The newly constructed plants will have to import nonfat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat (or vegetable oils), since local fluid milk production is negligible. The government, however, has the announced goal of sufficient local fluid milk production to support the condensary operations.

ITALIAN ALMOND HARVEST WILL BE SMALL IN 1962

Italy's 1962 commercial almond harvest is estimated at 14,000 short tons, equal to 1960 production but 46,000 tons below the record 1961 crop of 60,000 tons. Average 1955-59 production was 30,800 tons.

Italian trade sources estimate that the 1962 almond production in the Puglia region will be about 6,000 tons, while the Sicilian almond harvest will amount to about 8,000 tons. Almond production in the minor areas is negligible this year.

Although 1962 is supposed to be an "off" year for Italian almond production, the crop in Puglia would not have been this small had it not been seriously reduced by a heavy snowfall followed by three cold, frosty nights in the middle of March. In the Bisceglie area, north of Bari, unlike other districts of Puglia, 1962 was supposed to be an "on" year for certain almond varieties. This would have offset somewhat the damaged crop in the Puglia region; but even the crop in Bisceglie was seriously affected by cold weather. No frost damage was reported in Sicily; however, unfavorable weather during February and March reduced the size of the Sicilian crop.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Italy, supply and distribution
marketing season 1960-62

Item	: 1960	: 1961	: Forecast
	: Short	: Short	: 1962
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	16,000	1,000	7,000
Production.....	14,000	60,000	14,000
Total supply.....	30,000	61,000	21,000
Exports.....	22,700	<u>1/47,000</u>	
Domestic disappearance.....	6,300	7,000	
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	1,000	7,000	
Total distribution.....	30,000	61,000	
<u>1/</u> In the 8 months, September 1961-April 1962, exports totaled 40,500 tons.			

The 1962 crop is expected to be of good quality despite weather damage which reduced production but resulted in larger almonds.

Italian almond exports during the first 8 months (September-April) of the 1961-62 marketing year were estimated to have totaled about 40,500 short tons, shelled basis. The Italian trade estimates total 1961-62 exports at about 47,000 tons, shelled basis. Exports in 1960-61 totaled 22,700 tons.

The carryover of 1961-crop almonds is tentatively indicated at 7,000 tons, shelled basis.

Italian almond prices increased almost 12 cents per pound (from about 48 cents to almost 62 cents) in late March 1962 when the seriousness of the frost damage became apparent. During April, prices weakened about 5 cents per pound but by May were back to the 61-cent level. In early June, Italian almond prices increased 3 cents over May, with f.o.b. quotations, Italian port, at approximately 65 cents per pound for shelled Bari and P.G. almonds.

IRAN'S ALMOND HARVEST
FORECAST ABOVE 1961

Iran's 1962 almond harvest is forecast at 9,500 short tons, shelled basis. This is 500 tons above the 9,000-ton 1961 harvest and almost 2,000 tons larger than average 1955-59 production of 7,400 tons.

(Continued)

Widespread rains in mid-April appeared to have been beneficial.

Iranian almond exports during the 1961-62 season are expected to reach about 5,000 tons. Exports from the small 1960 crop (4,000 tons) totaled 2,300 tons.

ITALIAN FILBERT HARVEST FORECAST SLIGHTLY BELOW AVERAGE

The 1962 Italian filbert harvest is tentatively forecast at 38,000 short tons, unshelled basis, slightly below average 1955-59 production of 40,500 tons and considerably below the large 1961 harvest of 55,000 tons.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Italy, supply and distribution marketing season 1960-62

Item	: : 1960 :	: : 1961 :	: Forecast : 1962
	: : Short : tons :	: : Short : tons :	: : Short : tons :
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	: 5,500	: 1,000	: ---
Production.....	: 39,000	: 55,000	: 38,000
Total supply.....	: 44,500	: 56,000	: 38,000
Exports.....	: 33,000	: 40,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	: 10,500	: 16,000	
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	: 1,000	: ---	
Total distribution.....	: 44,500	: 56,000	

Italian filbert exports may reach 40,000 tons, unshelled basis, during the 1961-62 season. Approximately 34,700 tons of filberts were exported during the first 5 months (September-January) of the 1961-62 season. Total 1960-61 exports reached about 33,000 tons.

Beginning 1962 Italian filbert stocks are expected to be negligible. Italy's 1961-62 domestic consumption of filbert increased sharply as use by the chocolate industry doubled.

Italian filbert prices gradually increased to about 15 cents per pound over the opening level, as the 1961-62 season progressed. In early June 1962, quotations, f.o.b. Italian port, of shelled Avellino filberts were about 65 cents per pound.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS UP

In the first 4 months of 1962 U.K. lard imports totaled 133 million pounds, up 13 percent from a year ago.

Imports from the United States rose about 22 million pounds, increasing the U.S. share of the market to 76 percent, up from 68 percent a year ago. Most of the increase was at the expense of imports from France which declined about two-thirds from 20 million pounds during the first 4 months last year. There were also sharp increases in the amounts imported from Poland and Belgium.

The United Kingdom is by far the most important market for U.S. lard. It has taken on added significance with the loss of the Cuban market that normally accounted for about 175 million pounds per year. In 1961 U.S. lard exports to the United Kingdom were 280 million pounds, equivalent to two-thirds of total U.S. exports, up from about one-half of the total in 1960.

LARD: United Kingdom imports by country of origin, and percentage of total, January-April 1961-62

Origin	January-April 1961		January-April 1962	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	: of total:		: of total:	
	1,000		1,000	
	pounds	Percent	pounds	Percent
United States.....	80,127	68.0	101,608	76.4
France.....	19,812	16.8	7,317	5.5
Poland.....	2,636	2.2	6,912	5.2
Belgium.....	3,896	3.3	6,376	4.8
Denmark.....	5,175	4.4	4,681	3.5
Germany, West.....	1,048	.9	2,472	1.9
Netherlands.....	3,875	3.3	2,005	1.5
Sweden.....	726	.6	1,149	.9
Canada.....	307	.3	39	---
Others.....	189	.2	407	.3
Total.....	117,791	100.0	132,966	100.0

Henry A. Lane & Co., Ltd.

FRENCH BEEF PRICES HIGHEST ON RECORD

French wholesale carcass beef prices set a new high of \$1.12 a pound during the last week of May 1962, exceeding the November 1961 record by 8 percent.

(Continued)

Pasture conditions were poor in the early spring and cattle have been held for additional fattening. Also the French housewife has been reluctant to buy frozen beef being held by the government under its price support program.

High prices and short supplies of fresh beef have forced the French Government to allow imports from Denmark and Hungary. Farmers are being encouraged to send cattle to the market while prices are high and reduce the need for large imports.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the last 2 weeks of May with 7,557,760 pounds of beef and 840,000 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	: Sailing : date	: Destination	: Arrival : date	: Cargo	: Quantity : Pounds
Crystal Sea.....	: May 19	: Charleston	: June 11	: Beef	: 291,200
	: "	: "	: " "	: Mutton	: 67,200
	: "	: Philadelphia	: " 14	: Beef	: 875,840
	: "	: New York	: " 16	: "	: 4,220,160
	: "	: " "	: " "	: Mutton	: 604,800
	: "	: Boston	: " 21	: Beef	: 483,840
	: "	: "	: " "	: Mutton	: 112,000
Kristin Bakke.....	: May 19	: Seattle	: July 6	: Beef	: 288,960
	: "	: Portland	: " 11	: "	: 183,680
	: "	: Los angeles	: " 24	: "	: 123,200
Pioneer Isle.....	: May 23	: New York	: " 2	: "	: 188,160
	: "	: " "	: " "	: Mutton	: 56,000
	: "	: Philadelphia	: " 4	: Beef	: 26,880
	: "	: Baltimore	: " 6	: "	: 100,800
Monterey.....	: May 25	: San Francisco	: June 13	: "	: 344,960
	: "	: Los Angeles	: " 21	: "	: 430,080

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

ARGENTINA CATTLE PRODUCERS ALARMED OVER HERD REDUCTIONS

Argentina's cattle producers are calling for prompt measures to stop the liquidation of cattle herds which is threatening the nation's already burdened economy.

In recent weeks, sales of cows and heifers at the Liniers market near Buenos Aires, have averaged 80 and 35 percent higher, respectively, than during the previous year. Steer sales were up only 3 percent and many of these lacked proper finish.

Cattle marketings at Liniers reached a record of 32,966 head on June 4. However, increased marketings at Liniers is due partly to the tight credit situation which has made it difficult for small packing house operators and dealers at local markets to pay cash for cattle. Therefore, producers are shipping increased numbers to the large central markets. Heavy marketings are also the result of generally rising prices, particularly for export cattle.

During April, cows accounted for 22 percent of the total sales at Liniers compared with 15 percent the previous year. The proportion of heavy steers fell from 40 percent in April 1961 to 28 percent in April 1962.

Present slaughter of breeding stock will tend to offset most of the gain in numbers since the low of 1958. Several factors have led to the heavy slaughter: (1) rather serious droughts, particularly in 1961; (2) excessive domestic consumption; and (3) many fiscal problems originating from political circumstances and other natural causes.

MEXICAN CATTLE EXPORT QUOTAS MAY EXCEED 600,000 HEAD

Mexican cattle export quotas for the year ending August 31, 1962, have been increased from 384,000 head to 550,100. It is estimated that the quota will be raised again to more than 600,000 head.

Exports in the first 4 months of 1962 have been at record levels and during the calendar year are expected to reach a new high exceeding the 1958 record. U.S. cattle imports from Mexico have averaged more than 78,000 head per month during January-April 1962.

Imports of cattle from Mexico during September 1961-April 1962 amounted to 545,722 head. Indications are that imports will continue to be fairly heavy through June.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. rice exports in the first 9 months of the 1961-62 marketing year (August-July) were 11 percent below those of the same period a year earlier.

(Continued)

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries,
April 1962 with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July		August-April		April	
	1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62	1961	1962
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	283	233	188	487	20	81
Bahamas	64	71	54	54	6	6
Cuba	3,101	216	216	0	0	0
Jamaica	26	54	47	61	9	8
Mexico	278	189	155	38	19	2/
Netherlands Antilles	82	110	79	71	9	4
Chile	205	209	179	95	27	11
Venezuela	163	67	47	53	25	2/
Other countries	4/1,090	476	224	221	13	13
Total	5,292	1,625	1,189	1,080	128	123
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	229	181	219	21	3
Germany, West	702	1,056	681	1,619	154	269
Netherlands	575	647	597	460	90	17
Poland	83	52	52	0	0	0
Spain	75	45	45	0	0	0
Sweden	58	65	61	51	3	3
Switzerland	39	57	42	69	8	6
United Kingdom	505	567	444	657	76	112
Yugoslavia	122	120	120	0	10	0
Other countries	210	198	161	60	4	6
Total	2,710	3,036	2,384	3,135	366	416
Asia:						
Hong Kong	234	211	211	83	0	0
India	4,619	5,728	5,728	3,175	345	0
Indonesia	3,357	2,697	2,360	2,510	356	766
Iraq	361	55	23	588	0	2
Israel	111	157	94	120	11	22
Nansei and Nanpo Island	394	405	258	585	77	141
Pakistan	174	2,897	2,169	0	160	0
Saudi Arabia	89	130	110	260	8	10
Other countries	1,570	1,052	775	947	34	5/ 294
Total	10,909	13,332	11,728	8,268	991	1,235
Africa:						
Congo, Republic of	6	279	186	428	49	82
Other Western Africa	58	148	148	551	129	271
Ghana	177	745	579	906	97	56
Liberia	432	477	299	291	45	32
Nigeria	28	30	25	18	2	5
South Africa, Republic of	307	981	569	548	104	74
Other countries	6/ 587	231	162	82	17	10
Total	1,595	2,891	1,968	2,824	443	530
Oceania	64	69	51	63	5	3
Others	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,577	20,953	17,320	15,370	1,933	2,307

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations through February 1962 only. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 734,000 to Peru. 5/ 250,000 to South Vietnam. 6/ 447,000 to Egypt.

Exports in terms of milled rice totaled 15,370,000 cwt. (100 pounds), compared with 17,320,000 cwt. in August-April 1961. The decline was largely in exports to Pakistan, India, and Cuba. However, there was a sharp rise in rice exports to West Germany, Iraq, and Ghana.

In April 1962, total exports of 2,307,000 cwt. (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, were up slightly from 1,933,000 cwt. for April 1961. There were no shipments to Pakistan and India compared with important amounts a year ago. However, these were offset to a large extent by increases to West Germany, Indonesia, and Western Africa.

CANADIAN GRAIN SEEDING SLOW

Progress of grain seeding in Canada has been slow.

On May 31, only 83 percent of the total acreage expected to be sown to spring wheat, oats, barley, mixed grains, and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces had been seeded. Compared with 91 percent completed by the end of May 1961 and the 1956-60 average of 88 percent, progress was down mainly because of poor seeding conditions in Manitoba.

Progress was above average in Saskatchewan and moderately below in Alberta, but was sharply below in Manitoba. For that Province as a whole, only 39 percent of intended acreage had been seeded, compared with 84 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 74 percent. The arrears in planting are due to frequent rains over many parts of the Province.

Latest information indicated that moisture conditions improved markedly over most of the Prairie Provinces in early June and growth since then has generally been good. An official release on June 6 reported that more rain would be needed soon in southern areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan but warm, dry weather was the major requirement in most other districts to complete seeding and allow for control measures for weeds and insects.

Winter killing of fall-sown wheat and rye was greater than a year ago. Reports place damage this season at 15 percent for both wheat and rye, compared with an 8 percent loss of wheat last season and a 5 percent loss of rye.

WORLD WHEAT TRADE IN 1961-62 TO EXCEED LAST YEAR'S RECORD

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1961-62 are presently estimated at 1,600 million bushels--about 5.4 percent above the previous record of 1,518 million bushels exported in 1960-61.

(Continued)

Exports from the United States, Canada, and Australia are estimated at 710,360, and 220 million bushels, respectively, in comparison with 662,343, and 183 million bushels the previous year--indicating an increase of 102 million bushels. However, part of that amount will be offset by smaller shipments from France.

Increased wheat import requirements throughout the world in 1961-62 resulted in this expansion in world exports. Smaller crops in 1961 opened larger markets in Europe, Africa, and South America.

Import requirements are smaller in India, but substantially larger in Communist China, where much of the Canadian and Australian wheat has gone this season. According to available information, no Argentine wheat was exported to China during the first 9 months of 1961-62. However, a commitment of 3.7 million bushels has been made to that country and will probably be shipped by the end of June 1962.

Argentina's and Australia's 1961-62 wheat crops have reportedly been sold out or are being held to meet long-term trade contracts. The U.S. carryover at the end of June may be slightly smaller than last year, while the Canadian carryover available for export is expected to be sharply lower than a year earlier.

Present indications are that the United States exported 655 million bushels during the first 11 months (July-May) of 1961-62 or 55 million bushels less than the year's estimate. Actual exports reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce from July 1961 through April 1962 totaled 593 million bushels, compared with 548 million during the same period a year earlier.

SPANISH FILBERT HARVEST FORECAST BELOW AVERAGE

The 1962 Spanish harvest of filberts is forecast at 13,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This is slightly larger than the 12,000-ton 1961 crop but below average 1955-59 production of 17,000 tons.

Spain's 1961-62 filbert exports are expected to reach about 9,500 tons, unshelled basis. During the first 4 months of the 1961-62 marketing season (October-January) exports totaled 1,326 tons shelled, and 166 tons unshelled.

SPANISH ALMOND HARVEST ABOVE AVERAGE BUT BELOW 1961

Spain's 1962 almond harvest is tentatively forecast at 27,000 short tons, shelled basis. This year's harvest is considerably below the large 1961 crop of 39,000 tons but above average 1955-59 production of 23,600 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Spain, supply and distribution
marketing seasons 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	8,000	6,000	6,000
Production.....	32,000	39,000	27,000
Total supply.....	40,000	45,000	33,000
Exports.....	27,500	32,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	6,500	7,000	
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	6,000	6,000	
Total distribution.....	40,000	45,000	

The lower production of almonds in 1962 is due to a smaller set of fruit in most producing areas as a result of rain, cold, and wind damage during late winter and early spring months.

Spanish almond exports during the 1961-62 season are expected to reach about 32,000 short tons, shelled basis as shipments from September 1, 1961, through May 31, 1962, were estimated at 27,500 tons. Exports in the 1960-61 season totaled 27,500 tons.

The carryover of 1961-crop almonds is tentatively indicated at 6,000 tons, shelled basis.

Unselected Valencia almonds in early June are being quoted in 70 cents per pound range, c.&f. U.K. port.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN FROZEN STRAWBERRIES

For the week ending June 16, preliminary U.S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico amounted to 2.8 million pounds while .2 million went to Canada.

U.S. imports for the first 2 weeks of June amounted to 4.2 million pounds compared to 2.9 in June of last year, and 3.5 in June 1960. cumulative imports January through May totaled 22.6 million pounds compared to 23.9 for the same period of 1961, and 16.9 in 1960.

ARGENTINE SUNFLOWER, FLAXSEED ESTIMATES REVISED UPWARD

Argentina's 1961-62 sunflower seed crop is placed at 919,318 short tons, according to the second official estimate.

(Continued)

This is 2 percent above the first estimate (Foreign Crops and Markets, May 21, 1962), 43 percent above last year's crop, and the largest outturn since the 1,125,448 tons produced in 1950-51. The third official estimate of the 1961-62 flaxseed crop is 32.2 million bushels compared with the second estimate of 30.3 million and the 1960-61 harvest of 22.1 million bushels.

MAINLAND CHINA CONCLUDES SMALL CONTRACT WITH JAPAN FOR SOYBEANS

Mainland Chinese authorities reportedly concluded contracts with Japanese buyers for 15,000 metric tons (551,150 bushels) of soybeans at the spring session of the Canton Trade Fair.

There had been considerable conjecture in early April whether the Japanese would purchase 100,000 tons (3.67 million bushels) at the fair. Instead, they found Chinese authorities had no beans to offer. Following strong protests by the Japanese to fair authorities, in view of the expense involved in attending the fair and the unwillingness of the Chinese to conclude any contracts, the latter responded by contracting for 15,000 tons.

This quantity, plus the 145,000 tons contracted for November 1961-April 1962 delivery (45,000 tons during November-January and 100,000 tons during February-April), brings the total to 160,000 tons (5.9 million bushels).

INDIA ANNOUNCES THIRD PEANUT EXPORT QUOTA

On May 15 the Government of India announced an export quota of 20,000 metric tons (22,000 short tons) of hand-picked-selected peanut kernels for shipment in calendar 1962.

Exports under the quota will be permitted by all categories of shippers on a first-come-first-served basis. This is the third export quota permitted in 1962, bringing the total for export this year to 58,500 metric tons (64,485 short tons).

Actual exports of peanuts in calendar years 1960 and 1961 were 55,474 and 49,686 short tons, unshelled basis, respectively. The larger export authorization in 1962 is attributable partly to the rise in domestic production from 4.9 million tons in 1960-61 to 5.2 million tons in 1961-62.

WEST GERMANY'S WINTER CROPS SEVERELY DAMAGED

About 700,000 hectares (1.7 million acres) of seeded winter crops were plowed up this spring.

This past winter was among the most severe in Germany in recent years comparable to the damaging winter of 1953/54 and 1955/56. Winter barley was most damaged requiring plowing up of about 35 percent of the total area seeded. Similarly, 25 percent of the winter wheat and spelt, 23 percent of the winter mixed grain, and 18 percent of the winter rape areas were replowed.

Spring weather has not improved the crop situation in West Germany. Compared to last May when the Federal Statistics Office reported overall crop conditions as generally good, this year their report states only fair conditions for winter crops and in some isolated areas, even poorer conditions exist.

COTTON CONSUMPTION RISES IN CANADA

Canadian mills used 37,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton in May, as indicated by the number of bales opened by mills--compared with 34,000 in April, and 33,000 in May 1961.

May 1962 consumption was the highest for this month since 1951, when 48,000 bales were opened. Cotton usage during the first 10 months (August-May) of the current season totaled 345,000 bales, 16 percent more than the 297,000 bales used in the corresponding months of 1960-61, and 15 percent above average consumption of 299,000 in this period of the past 5 seasons.

SWISS COTTON SITUATION CONTINUES FAVORABLE

Activity in all phases of the Swiss cotton industry was maintained at a relatively high level during the first three-quarters (August-April) of the current season, although the pace was slightly below the unusually high rate of the comparable period last season.

Cotton consumption reached an estimated 140,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 9 months of 1961-62--compared with 142,000 in the same months of 1960-61. It now appears likely that during the full 1961-62 season, use of cotton in Switzerland will about equal the record 198,000 bales used last season. This would be well above the annual average consumption of 184,000 bales during the past 5 seasons.

As in several major consuming countries, however, Switzerland may not import as much cotton as in 1960-61. Imports this season will probably about equal domestic offtake, resulting in little change in stocks from the 125,000 bales on hand August 1, 1961. During the period under review, imports totaled 168,000 bales, 5 percent less than the 177,000 reported for the corresponding period a year earlier.

(Continued)

Imports from the United States declined considerably in August-April, compared with a year ago. During this period of the current season, imports of U.S. cotton amounted to 64,000 bales or 38 percent of total imports, against 84,000 bales or 47 percent of the total in the previous season.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States from August 1961 through April 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Peru 34,000 bales (36,000); Mexico 22,000 (27,000); Egypt 13,000 (15,000); Turkey 7,000 (1,000); and Brazil 6,000 (1,000).

PERU EXPORTS MORE COTTON

Exports of cotton from Peru during the first 8 months (August-March) of the current season amounted to an estimated 349,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

Shipments in the above period were 13 percent larger than exports of 310,000 bales during the same months of 1960-61. The rise in shipments thus far this season may be attributed to larger exportable supplies resulting from a larger crop and adequate carryover.

Quantities sent to major destinations from August 1961 through March 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Chile 53,000 bales (26,000); West Germany 51,000 (46,000); Belgium 42,000 (48,000); United Kingdom 38,000 (41,000); Netherlands 30,000 (17,000); France 26,000 (16,000); Argentina 24,000 (19,000); Japan 19,000 (24,000); Italy 16,000 (14,000); and Switzerland 10,000 (7,000).

Prices of Peruvian cotton in world import markets have remained relatively stable in recent months, at levels moderately below a year earlier. Extra-long staple types dropped more sharply than upland types. Peruvian Pima No. 1 averaged 40.18 U.S. cents per pound, c.i.f. Liverpool, in May, compared with 41.70 cents a year earlier, while Tanguis Type 3 averaged 34.30 cents, against 34.86 in May 1961.

The 1961-62 cotton crop in Peru was estimated at a record 600,000 bales--8 percent larger than the 555,000 bales grown last season. The larger crop this season was due to higher yields. Acreage eased to about 610,000 acres, from 618,000 a year earlier. Production of extra-long staple Pima and Karnak totaled around 145,000 bales this season, compared with 136,000 a year earlier, while the 1961-62 crop of Tanguis, Acala, Cerro, and Aspero reached 455,000 bales, up from production of 419,000 in the previous season.

The 1962-63 crop of Pima and Karnak, most of which will be harvested in July and August, will likely be below this season, due to reduced acreage resulting from producer disappointment with prices received for the previous crop.

Cotton consumption this season may rise moderately above the 80,000 bales used last season, in view of strong mill activity thus far. Plans have been announced for the installation of a spinning mill in the Department of Ica. Stocks at the end of the 1961-62 season are now expected to be slightly larger than the 315,000 bales on hand at the beginning of this season.

OUTLOOK FOR 1962 NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
WHEAT CROP GENERALLY GOOD

Prospects for the 1962 wheat crop vary widely from country to country but, on balance, it appears likely that the total outturn in the Northern Hemisphere may be at the same general level as the 1961 production of 7.8 billion bushels.

Though it is too early in the season for definite forecasts, the present outlook is for a moderate reduction in North America's total, offset by a larger crop in Western Europe. Slightly larger outturns may be expected in Asia and Africa according to incomplete information.

In North America the expected reduction in U.S. production offsets any foreseeable gain in Canada. Early-season moisture deficiency was an unfavorable factor in Canada but moisture conditions improved markedly over most of the Prairie Provinces in early June. Growth since then has been generally good. However, heavy rains have held up seeding in some regions and the full intended acreage may not be seeded, especially in Manitoba. Production in Mexico is expected to be near the large production of a year ago.

The present outlook is for increased production in Western Europe this year despite a backward season and unfavorable conditions in some areas. Conditions vary from country to country but expected increases especially in France, Spain, and Italy should more than balance reduction in some other countries.

A late season and excessive rain in parts of Eastern Europe make the prospects for that area less favorable than last year, when a very good wheat crop was reported.

Prospects for the wheat crop in the Soviet Union are not especially auspicious because of a long, dry spell in the spring wheat belt of the New Lands area. The condition of winter wheat is reported satisfactory.

Some increase is expected for the parts of Asia for which reports are available. Record harvests have been completed in India and Pakistan. However, since no clear-cut appraisal of Mainland China is possible, the level of production for the continent as a whole is still uncertain.

(Continued)

Africa's prospects are distinctly better than in 1961, when a small crop was harvested in North Africa. The outlook is for comparatively good outturns there this season, despite some unfavorable factors.

It is too early in the season to have any reliable guide as to what to expect of Southern Hemisphere countries. Increased acreage is predicted in Argentina and Australia, the largest wheat producers of the area. Seeding is under way and weather up to the end of November will be the principal factor influencing final returns.

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